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M. ROTHSCHILD, Palace - Clothing - Store, Broadway, Abilene.

CHOCTAW WAR.

The Election For Principal Chief Stirs Up Hatred.

FOUR MEN ALREADY SHOT DEAD.

The "Progressive" Gang Said to Have Marked Others For Slughter - Every-body Armed - Gov. Jones to Call Out His Light Horsemen.

McALESTER, T. T., Sept. 12.—As has been frequently predicted the heat of the campaign between the two parties composing the Choctaw nation has resulted in bloodshed.

Saturday morning a party of about twenty-five Indians surrounded the home of Joe Holstein, a full blood Choctaw, one mile south of Hartshorne, and calling him out riddled him with bullets, nineteen shots having penetrated his body. The gang then proceeded to the homes of Elias Colbert, Robertson Nelson and Frank Frazier, all of whom they mercilessly shot down. Frazier's wife and mother-in-law were witnesses to his death and Mrs. Frazier saw one of the murderers gang shoot Colbert in the back. These women claim to have recognized at least four of the outlaws.

The murdered men are full blood Choctaw Indians, said to belong to the "progressive" party, while it is alleged that the mob who killed them belonged to the opposing party and did the killing through political animosity only. The election for principal chief, which occurred August 25, was hotly contested and no doubt was close. Although nothing definite can be obtained as to the result until the national council canvasses the ballots at their next sitting, it is feared that the trouble has only just commenced.

An armed posse of Indians was in this city at daybreak Sunday morning well mounted, equipped and enthused for trouble. It is reported that other killings will occur, prominent amongst which will be Hon. Green McCurtain, the national treasurer, who has long been prominent in both Choctaw and United States politics, and Abner Percelay, a member of the Choctaw legislature. The local authorities have issued a call upon Principal Chief Wilson N. Jones for assistance in subduing the outlaws and in the capture of the gang. Gov. Jones will proceed to the scene at once and will call his light horsemen to his aid. This is a mounted brigade of about forty-five experienced fighters who, it is anticipated, will speedily quell the disturbance without the necessity of further reinforcements. It is claimed that the leaders of the gang are Mose Williams, Kingsbury Hawkins, Thomas McGee and Colonel Bert Thompson.

Later reports are that five men have been killed on what is called Brushy bottom, though the report has not been verified. An armed posse of about seventy-five men has been organized at South McAlester, a suburb of this place, in which the United States courts is in session, and the little town presents an appearance of war. Every man to be seen is armed to the teeth and the streets are crowded. The Indians, of course, predominate, as it is exclusively their fight. There is however not the

WRECK ON THE FITCHBURG. A Miracle That More Lives Were Not Lost. Boston, Sept. 12.—Further particulars of the wreck on the Fitchburg railroad Saturday night state that when the freight engine struck the rear passenger car the pilot and cylinder boxes of the freight engine were piled underneath the forward truck of the rear passenger car, which made it almost impossible for any human being to escape without injury who occupied seats in that car. On the rear end of the ill-fated car a man's legs were dangling, the trunk being found a quarter of a mile down the track. The prevailing impression was that it was a tramp stealing a ride on the pilot of the freight engine or trucked away on the rear truck of the passenger car.

The rear brakeman of the passenger train, who shortly before the accident was sent back about 600 feet to notify the engineer of the freight train of danger ahead, states that he saw a sledge car directed and signaled the freight train, and his signal was answered by two whistles, which is the usual answer that all signals have been seen and noted. The reason for the collision, he feels sure, was that the engineer of the freight train could not control his train, which was of thirty cars, the greater part of them containing lumber, all very heavy.

Just at the point where the accident happened there is a straight stretch of track nearly a mile long, and under ordinary circumstances the rear lights on the passenger train could have been seen; but the fog, which was very thick at the time, made it impossible to see the most brilliant light even a quarter of a mile.

Cholera on the Seaside. New York, Sept. 12.—The number of new cases of cholera in San Francisco, this being the only one to present fair development, are Marco Janowitz, aged 25 years, whose mother accompanied her ashore to the island; Anna Olsen, aged 8 years, and Malke Mirsie, aged 13 years, who were taken ill and removed to Swainsboro island. There was only one death, that of Theodore Olsen, a three-year-old child, who was taken ill at 9 o'clock this morning and died at 8. There was another death on board the Scandia, but it was not from cholera.

What Will the Passenger Do? Chicago, Sept. 12.—The passenger rate war in transcontinental territory is now imminent, as a result of the failure of the interested roads to adjust their differences. The Atchafalpa people have been in close conference, and it is supposed that they were considering the advisability of putting into effect at once the notice given several months ago for the establishment of a second-class rate of \$14.70 from the Missouri river to California points. They are expected to announce their decision within twenty-four hours.

The Whittier Funeral. Amesbury, Mass., Sept. 12.—The body of John Greenleaf Whittier was brought from Hampton Falls and taken to the poet's former home on Friend street, where it lay in state from 10 until 2 o'clock, during which time the public took a last view of all that remained of the honored dead. After the Quaker service the body was taken to the cemetery and lowered to its last resting place. The grave was closed with an ancient brick rest.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J., Sept. 12.—Many men employed on the government fortifications at Sandy Hook have given up work and returned to their homes on account of the proximity of the cholera to their barracks. It was reported here that Lieut. Warner, in charge of the government works, had resigned.

Secretary Hester, of the New Orleans cotton exchange, shows by figures that the cotton movement for the new year beginning September 1 is not so large as in the two preceding years.

ADM. WALKER.

Said to Have Received Vigorous Instructions.

HIS MISSION TO VENEZUELA.

Great Britain Not to Be Allowed to Seize the Mouth of the Orinoco River—Its Importance to Many Countries.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—There is good reason to believe that the sealed instructions received by Adm. Walker on board the Chicago entrusted him with a mission more important, perhaps, than any that has been confined to an American officer in recent years. The contracted conference which President Harrison held with Acting Secretary of State Adee on his recent visit to Washington; the long consultation between Secretary of the Navy Tracy and Mr. Adee before Adm. Walker's instructions were finally agreed upon; the carefully worded official statement given out through the press that Adm. Walker "was directed to pursue a vigorous course in dealing with the situation especially in connection with foreign aggression," all are of significance on the supposition believed to be well founded, that Adm. Walker's mission to La Guayra with his squadron to proffer the friendly intervention of the United States to the Venezuelan authorities, whenever they may be, when the vessel arrives, is preventing the final absorption of Venezuela territory by Great Britain. Also to secure the restoration of the status quo as to boundaries as it existed prior to 1871 and obtain consent for the submission to arbitration of the question of title to the territory in dispute between the governments.

The keynote of the whole expedition is found in the following extract from a dispatch addressed to Mr. Blaine, before his resignation of the state department portfolio, by Mr. Peraza, the Venezuelan minister to Washington:

Hon. Mr. Blaine is already aware that agents of the government of Great Britain have taken possession of the mouth of the Orinoco, which up to this time has been possessed by Venezuela whose title is unimpaired. It is necessary to place at the map to see the vast importance of this aggressive step of Great Britain. When a European maritime power has obtained a foothold at Barinas, it absolutely controls the Orinoco river and its numerous affluents. Through that artery it can penetrate as far as the Rio de La Plata. Venezuela is, therefore, not the only American country at the mercy of the naval power that gets control of the Orinoco river. Columbia, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, the Argentine republic, the Guianas, are all within its grasp. This is not a danger which threatens Venezuela alone; it threatens all America and, perhaps, more serious than the possession of the Orinoco river, is the fact that a European power, since it would render nugatory the efforts which through the initiative of the United States government are now being made by the nations of America to draw closer their family bonds, to unite their interests and to have one and the same destiny in the world. The Orinoco might be rendered fruitless by the presence and control in the Orinoco of as formidable a naval power as Great Britain. Her vessels would enter the Orinoco and her commerce to the great centers of population her productions, her ideas and her exclusive interests.

RECALTRANT CHINAMEN.

The "Six Companies" Urging Chinamen Not to Register.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The Consolidated Benevolent Association of the Six Companies, a powerful Chinese organization, better known as "The Six Companies," which comprises all the wealthy Chinese merchants of the country and which, together with the Chinese consular officers, regulates the affairs of the Chinese in this country, has issued a proclamation from headquarters in this city, forbidding Chinese in the United States to comply with the terms of the Geary bill, requiring them to register and have their names identified by two white witnesses and be photographed before April, 1903.

The proclamation states that the members of the Six Companies, after a careful investigation, have found that the registration law is objectionable and detrimental to their interests. It continues:

"Our countrymen must live in these United States without being registered. Our countrymen must not get registered, and if one should do so, on his own account he must not come to us in case he gets into trouble in this country.

"The Six Companies will pay no attention to him if he does. When a man does register he loses respectability in the eyes of his countrymen. This applies to Chinamen living in any part of the country, and in any town as well as large cities. If, by refusing to register, a man is imprisoned or punished, he can depend on the Six Companies for relief."

The proclamation states that Chinese will be required to organize and subscribe money for the employment of legal aid and if necessary enlist the services of the Chinese consular officers to fight against this alleged injustice. Two lawyers have been engaged here by the Six Companies.

Each Chinese resident of the United States is required to pay \$1 to the Six Companies for the expense of a suit to test the legality of the registration law and this money must be paid before Chinese September. The Chinamen do not pay what is required of them returning to his own country, when he applies to the Six Companies for his pass.

The proclamation concludes by saying that the United States does not treat the Chinese right, because it compels no other nation to do such things, and no other nation in the world treats the Chinese as the United States does. Collecting money was seen regarding the action of the Six Companies, and said:

"The Chinese have so far neglected to register, but I do not believe they will absolutely refuse to do so. We had eight men who had shipped as mess boys on one of the United States cruisers come around to register, and after explaining the matter they went to get their passes taken. They have not returned yet, but we expect they will show up in a day or two."

"It is too early to say what we propose doing in the matter, but we will get up a good test case when the time comes. The law does not only state that after May 5, 1893, Chinese without registration certificates must be deported, but it also carries an extra penalty of imprisonment for not over a year. There is another provision which provides for the punishment of those who refuse to register."

Attorney Kierland, who has been engaged by the Six Companies, asserts that the law is clearly unconstitutional.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

No Abatement as at One Time Expected—Three Cases Out of Five Fatal.

HAMBURG, Sept. 12.—Expectations as to the abatement of the plague have not been realized. In the last two days Saturday there were 221 new cases or twenty-two more than on Friday. Yesterday there were 208 fresh cases or twelve fewer than Saturday and 281 deaths or twenty-four more than Saturday. The number of persons in cholera hospitals and barracks Saturday was 124 and yesterday was 139. A city physician says that the average rate of mortality has been three cases in five. The most conservative figures place the number of cases at 12,000 and the number of deaths at 7,000. The number of burials was 457 on Saturday and yesterday 475, or so far in excess of the number of deaths that the city's hospitals are believed to be practically free from dead bodies.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 12.—The cholera statistics show that 2,300 new cases of the disease have been reported throughout Russia Saturday. In this city during the same time eighty-one new cases and thirty deaths were reported.

HAVRE, Sept. 12.—In this city seven new cases of cholera and five deaths from the disease were reported Saturday.

QUARANTINE AT DETROIT.

Health Officials Hold Immigrants a Few Days.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 12.—Fifty or sixty immigrants, who arrived at Windsor, Ont., over the Canadian Pacific railway from Quebec, are here at the disposal of the Detroit health officials as to whether they could enter this city. They arrived at Quebec Friday, where they were inspected by the health officials and fumigated. Certificates to this effect were furnished them. Government Inspector Mulhern has decided to have them stopped at Windsor pending a conference with the city officers. The sixty immigrants who were stopped at the border Friday night have been released from quarantine by the decision of Dr. Frank Willis of the state board of health.

Only a Seasonal Rumor.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Sept. 12.—Something of a scare was created last night on a rumor that an attempt would be made to blow up a mill by dynamite. The report came from Braddock and when Deputy Sheriff Gray was informed of it additional guards were placed about the property, but nothing transpired to give color to the story. It is generally believed to have had no foundation.

A Wire Walker Killed.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 12.—Mrs. Eliza Crova, a wire walker, while performing at Burlington Beach slipped and fell. Her chin caught the wire in her descent and she was thrown thirty feet into the air, and death ensued an hour afterwards.

The Vatican has written Mr. O'Reilly acknowledging the receipt of the St. Ann relics and practically admitting their genuineness.

FIRE ISLAND.

Neighboring Pisces Resist Its Use For Cholera Purposes.

PEOPLE RECKLESS AND LAWLESS.

Islip and Babylon Claim That Their Rights Are Paramount to Those of the State and Threaten to Resist the Health Officers.

ST. HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 12.—There has been no excitement at Fire Island today during the whole summer season. The sale of the place to the state for quarantine purposes has created a great hubbub among the towns of Islip and Babylon, who predict all kinds of dire calamities with the result of the landing of the passengers from vessels infected with cholera upon the beach.

Saturday night after the news was received that Gov. Flower had given orders to buy the island the board of health of the town of Islip, in which Fire Island is, called a mass meeting of citizens of the town to protest against the landing of passengers at any place within the town jurisdiction. Suffolkdale, where the meeting was held, was crowded when Supervisor W. H. Young, the president of the board of health, called to order. Speeches were made by many prominent residents, who denounced the proposed use of the island, protesting against the injury to the property and the ruin of the oyster and fish industries of the great south bay. A committee consisting of Supervisor Young, Justice Clerk Studley, O'Brien and Howell, Dr. W. A. Baker and J. S. Gilbert constituting a board of health, was appointed to go to Fire Island with twenty deputy constables to protest against the use of the island for quarantine purposes and to resist the landing of passengers.

They left in sail boats late at night arriving there in the morning. The deputies were placed on guard when President Charles W. Wilson and Dr. Cyrus Edison, of the New York board of health, who had come to Babylon by a special train, arrived in a sail boat at 5 o'clock in the morning. They were quickly surrounded by the deputies, who made demonstrations against Dr. S. K. Sammis, owner of Fire Island, making all kinds of threats against him for selling it.

President Wilson informed Mr. Sammis that Governor Flower had authorized the purchase for \$200,000, and that he had a certified check for \$50,000 to pay as soon as the papers were signed. Mr. Sammis then turned over to President Wilson as the representative of the health officer Jenkins, all the guests and most of the servants having left Saturday afternoon. When President Wilson appeared after breakfast, the local board of health and a hundred others from the main land, the crowd mostly of boys and men, made demonstrations, using threats against the state, Mr. Sammis and everybody concerned.

Corner W. H. Moore of Bay Shore continually harangued them. At 11 o'clock President Wilson met the board of health, explained all the circumstances of the purchase and the intended use of the island. Supervisor Young and Dr. Baker stated that it would ruin the property and industries and endanger the health of the adjoining communities, and asserted that the local board of jurisdiction was paramount to the state board and would resist any attempt to land passengers.

At the time of the sending of this dispatch affairs were assuming a serious aspect at Fire Island. Although only 7:30 o'clock in the evening this will likely be the last word sent, as it has been reported that the sympathizers of the local board of health have been considering the feasibility of cutting off all telegraphic communication between Fire Island and the city. The men from Islip and other points on the main shore appear to have decided to bid defiance both to the bidding of Gov. Flower and the instructions of the state board of health. They seem to have become utterly lawless as well as reckless. As it grows dark the men who had been concealed in the shadows of outbuildings began to move about more freely, as if they were certain of concealing their identity. Pickets were posted and a regular system of signals was arranged. There was no telling the exact number of men thus engaged on the island, but there could not have been fewer than fifty and there may have been double that number.

A GROWING IMPRESSION.

Something May Be Done to Keep Out Immigrants.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—There is a growing impression here among officials of the administration that the president will be compelled to take more vigorous steps to curtail the number of immigrants daily dumped down at the port of New York. It is apparent to these officials that the steamship companies have no idea of discontinuing the transportation of steerage passengers to this country under the existing regulations. Attorney-General Miller has, in an official opinion to the president, stated that the executive has ample jurisdiction to restrict immigration without interfering with the quarantine laws. The treasury reports from New York show that the steamship companies are still taking on emigrants, notwithstanding the twenty days' quarantine, and it is evident that more stringent measures will have to be resorted to. At present the president is supposed to aid the state authorities in carrying out their regulations, and if necessary, he is willing to lend the assistance of the army and navy, but in view of the general appeal coming up from every direction for a stoppage of immigration, he may be obliged to go a little beyond the regulations now in force. It is claimed upon the highest legal authority that under the existing law the general government may increase the quarantine to thirty or forty days if necessary, and still not conflict with the state laws, which permit a quarantine of twenty days. This opinion is based on the theory that if the state is allowed to put up a five-barred fence there is nothing in the law which prohibits the general government from putting up two or three additional bars to keep out undesirable visitors. There is no disposition in official circles to criticize the work of the state authorities, but there is an impression in various quarters that the steamship companies do not regard the state authorities with as much fear as they would an order from the general government.

SHAMELESS.

The Mob at Fire Island Deaf to All Appeals.

DETAILS OF THE COWARDLY DOINGS.

The "Ta-ra-ra" Actress Expresses Her Scorn—Senator McPherson's Ineffective Bombardment of the Haymen's Nature—Flower's Generosity Lost.

FIRE ISLAND, Sept. 12.—There has been exciting scenes here up to the present hour, owing to demonstrations by from 200 to 400 bay men and others led by Supervisor A. W. Young and ex-Supervisor John H. Wall, of Islip town, who took possession of the docks, armed with shotguns, oars and other weapons and twice resisted attempts made to land passengers from the Cepheus. At this hour the Cepheus is anchored about 300 feet from the dock. As the Cepheus ran alongside the dock the first time 100 voices shouted: "You cannot land here; go back to New York."

Others shouted threats of throwing them overboard if they stepped from the vessel onto the dock. A hawser was thrown to a post, which was immediately thrown back. Five policemen on the Cepheus climbed to the gunwale and motioned as though to draw revolvers, but went no further. C. L. Wall, whom Gov. Flower authorized to take charge of the hotel here, who was also aboard the Cepheus, asked the mob to listen to him and then said: "I represent the state of New York and am authorized to land here and assume charge."

The crowd shouted: "Show us your authority."

He thereupon produced a paper which he began to read, but could not make himself heard. Many passengers, mostly women, appealed to the crowd to allow them to land, but the answers that came were derisive.

Lawyer Reid and Supervisor Young informed those aboard the steamerboat that justice had been granted an injunction, restraining the mob from landing. Mr. Wall asked to see the injunction, but as the document had not yet arrived it could not be produced. They stated, however, that it was on the way. The Cepheus was then backed out and turned. While turning Dr. Voight secured a rowboat to take him to the steamer, and he had gone half way when the men rowing refused to go farther and turned back. He made two other unsuccessful attempts to reach the steamer.

The Cepheus again ran alongside the dock, but a solid line of determined bay men repelled an attempt to land. Mr. Wall again asserted his authority, but when he stated that the authority was from Dr. Jenkins, the health officer, the crowd jeered. Supervisor Young shouted: "We don't recognize Dr. Jenkins or Gov. Flower's authority here."

Lottie Collins, who stood in the first row of the passengers that lined the decks of the Cepheus, put out both hands and cried: "Shame! Shame! You really call yourselves Americans. Shame!" And as the steamer English backed from the docks the English actress looked her hand and smiled.

After the Cepheus had anchored a boat was lowered and P. T. Wall and Capt. Tripple were rowed in to the dock, but were not allowed to step ashore. Mr. Wall said that he desired to confer with the committee, whereupon several persons shouted: "Supervisor Young represents us."

"Then let me ashore and Supervisor Young and I will talk the matter over," said Mr. Wall.

A score of voices answered: "No, no; you cannot come ashore here; go back to New York."

Mr. Wall replied: "I represent the state of New York."

"Show us your authority, then," responded the crowd.

Mr. Wall thereupon took a paper out of his pocket and read from it as follows:

"To Whom It May Concern: P. T. Wall is authorized to take charge of the hotel and passengers."

Health officer, Port of New York, Supervisor Young replied: "I do not recognize Dr. Jenkins; this is not the port of New York and I do not propose to allow any passengers from infected ships to land in the town of Islip."

"But we have not a sick person on board. Everybody is well and I appeal to you and the health officer to allow these people to land," said Mr. Wall.

"We think of our own women and children first and intend to protect them at all hazards," replied the supervisor. While this conversation was going on Dr. Voight appeared on the dock and began telling Mr. Wall that he had charge there, when several bay men crowded around him shouting: "Throw him in the water." "Down him," and would have probably carried out their threats but for the reporters. The boat returned to the Cepheus, where the dejected passengers' spirits were being kept up by band music, the band playing "Star Spangled Banner," "God Save the Queen" and "Yankee Doodle."

The boat came off again, however, and Mr. Wall asked to have provisions sent aboard the Cepheus. Some one in the crowd shouted: "All right, let him have all the provisions the want." But the greater number answered: "No, no; give them nothing. Let them go back to New York."

The events since nightfall displayed a degree of cruelty well nigh inconceivable. After the Cepheus had come to anchor two police officers rowed to the landing and asked that a letter be taken to Dr. Voight. The mob refused to allow the letter to be brought ashore and drove the police off with threats.

As it was growing dark a small boat came from the direction of the steamer. It was rowed by two policemen and in the stern stood a gray haired man, Robert M. Thompson. As the boat approached the landing the mob gathered threateningly. Mr. Thompson asked to be heard on behalf of the 200 women and children on the steamer who were suffering from hunger, exposure and exhaustion. After some minutes of insulting retorts by the mob, he was allowed to speak. He said that the men on the steamer did not ask to land. The young women would remain if necessary, but the old women (some of them grandmothers) and the children, suffering not for comforts but for decent care, should be allowed to land. They were to be returned to the steamer after a night's rest and one meal. Attorney W. P. Reid answered that if the captain of the steamer would come ashore, the people to whom he spoke would consider the

REQUIRE.

After saying that he would attempt to bring the captain back with him, Mr. Thompson returned to the steamer. It was dark, except for the light of the stars, when the boat was seen coming back to the landing place. When the boat had almost reached the landing a spar spar figure was seen standing in the bow. "It is Senator McPherson, of New Jersey," called out Mr. Thompson, who was still in the stern.

Senator McPherson made an urgent appeal. "Bring your captain ashore as you promised," said Attorney Reid.

"That would accomplish no more than my offer to you," continued the senator. "You want him for some other purpose than what you have stated."

Attorney Reid replied that the captain must come ashore. "I do not understand you," said the senator. "You appear to hesitate over some legal quibble, and your hesitation means unspeakable suffering and probably death to women and children."

The crowd remained silent. "If we can bring him ashore will you agree to let the suffering, innocent, helpless people land?" The mob yelled. The senator turned his face to the mob and in an impressive tone said: "I appeal to you, men, in the name of God not to be longer led into heartless cruelty by this attorney, but to give your consent that these women and children be taken from this boat where they have nothing to eat, no place to sleep, where the countenances of life cannot longer be observed, where the surroundings are foul from seasickness. Before you answer think what will be done. Remember your own wives and children. Be manly. Do not bring an everlasting disgrace on your names. Be men."

It did not seem as if human beings capable of understanding the language in which they were being addressed could withstand the appeal, but the crowd stood there sullen and silent while the lawyer said: "They cannot land. If we permit them we will give away our case. They cannot land."

Mr. Thompson said: "You will at least allow Dr. Voight to send us food and blankets?"

"Not unless the captain comes ashore," answered the lawyer, and the mob applauded.

This dispatch was received at about 12:30.

Albert M. Darling, Sheriff of Suffolk county, Quard the property of the state and see that food furnishes food to the passengers on the Cepheus. Summon all good citizens to aid you. These passengers are in want of food. There is no danger from cholera. The only danger is that they may be driven to distraction. Appeal to the manhood of the people. I know they will aid you. They are human. Plenty of relief will arrive to-morrow.

HOWELL P. FLOWER.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Carried By the Republicans With Reduced Majorities.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 13.—The state elections for the choice of the four congressmen and members of the legislature occurred yesterday under the Australian ballot law, and, as far as concerned, everybody appears satisfied with the working of the system. In 1888 the republicans had a plurality in the state of 18,033 for governor and in 1890 their plurality was 18,800.

Comparison this year will be made with the vote of the latter year. Ninety towns give Cleaves 17,179; Johnson, 15,140; Hussey, 288; scattering, 542. Same towns in 1890—Burleigh, 17,247; Thompson, 13,470; Clark, 612; scattering, 470. Republican plurality now 2,739; against, 4,857 then.

State Chairman J. H. Montley has telegraphed Chairman Carter at New York as follows:

The total vote will be 12,000 less than in 1888. We will elect all four congressmen, carry fourteen of the sixteen counties, have two-thirds of the members of the legislature and elect our governor by 11,000 majority over the democratic candidate. In 1888 the republican majority was 18,038.

INVOLVED FOR MILLIONS.

The Birbeck Bank of London Subjected to a Run—The Manager Scared.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Birbeck bank, the offices of which are at Nos. 29 and 30 Southampton building, Chancery Lane, is involved in the failure of the London and General Bank, the Liberal or Permanent Building and Investment society and the House and Land Investment trust and there is a run on the bank. The manager to-day said: "Our total liabilities which we may be called to pay in London amount to £2,475,000. We have securities on which we can immediately realize £3,544,000. The public has no just cause for alarm about the Birbeck Building society. They have money locked up in lands and buildings. Over two million pounds of our securities are held in the Bank of England and we can raise money on them within an hour."

At 3:30 o'clock the rush of excited depositors became larger than ever and every room in the bank was full. Policemen are keeping the access to the building clear.

KILLED IN A SEWER.

Three Men Die From Inhaling Gas Generated From Fertilizer.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 13.—Three men lost their lives in a revolting basin of a sewer yesterday afternoon. A gang of men had been cleaning out the sewer basins, and had met no unusual trouble till they reached the manhole where the fatality occurred. Forman Volanski descended a ladder into the basin which is about twelve feet deep, but the instant he reached the bottom he shrieked and threw up his hands imploringly.

The workmen dropped a rope to him, but when by its aid he had nearly reached the outlet he let the rope bottom and fell back upon the sewer bottom, remaining there in a sitting posture. Thomas Kane went down to Volanski's rescue and the effort cost him his life. With a cry of suffering he collapsed and dropped upon Volanski, his face falling into filthy water. Edward McNally then went down and he, too, was overcome. McNally was finally brought out, but was then too far gone and died within two or three minutes.

New York's Sickness.

New York, Sept. 13.—President Harrison has telegraphed to Chairman Hackett of the republican state committee that he greatly regrets to confirm the dispatch that Mrs. Harrison's condition is such as to make it impossible to take the trip through this state.

Scarlet Fever Trips a School.

RICHMOND, Mo., Sept. 13.—A child named Veltz, whose parents live at Dixon, died yesterday of scarlet fever. Several other cases are reported and the public school will be closed.